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FROM

William S. Appleton, Jr.



•

SONGS OF HAPPY LIFE

FOR SCHOOLS
HOMES AND
BANDS OF MERCY

COMPILED BY SARAH J. EDDY

SECOND EDITION.

ART AND NATURE STUDY PUBLISHING CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
1898

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F. H. GILSON COMPANY PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS BOSTON, U. S. A. This collection of Songs of Happy Life is dedicated to all noble and earnest souls who wish to add to the beauty of the world, and to the joyful life of all creatures.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

This collection is designed as a supplementary Song-Book for use in Schools, as well as intended for Homes and Bands of Mercy. It contains a number of songs suitable for "Arbor Day" and "Bird Day" exercises.* The songs have been selected with great care. Valuable help and suggestions have been given, and the music has all been examined and approved by Mr. Emory P. Russell, Director of Music in the Public Schools of Providence, R. I., and Superintendent of the Summer School of the American Institute of Normal Methods.

H. A. Clarke, Mus. D., Professor of the Science of Music in the University of Pennsylvania, has also examined and approved of the book.

The editor is indebted to Miss Fanny L. Weaver who has assisted in the preparation and arrangement of the music.

Poems have been written especially for this book by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, Miss Jane Campbell, and Miss Sarah C. Padelford, and by Messrs. Wm. W. Caldwell and Wm. J. Long.

Original music has been written by Dr. Hugh A. Clarke, by Messrs. Leonard B. Marshall, Emory P. Russell, Geo. H. Lomas, Paul Ambrose, and Wm. L. Glover, and by Misses Kate S. Chittenden and Hattie M. Vose, by Mrs. Alice Pitman Wesley and Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell Allen.

A number of poems by Mrs. Celia Thaxter, Miss Edith M. Thomas, Miss Emilie Poulsson, and others have for the first time been set to music.

Cordial thanks are extended to Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, and Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, and to Misses Edith M. Thomas, Emilie Poulsson, Augusta Larned, Amey D. Fogg, Anna H. Branch and Caroline Hazard for permission to use poems written by them.

For selections from the "Riverside Song-Book," and poems from "Voices for the Speechless" and from "Stories and Poems for Children" by Celia Thaxter, all of which are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., grateful acknowledgement is hereby made, and special thanks are due for the generous assistance thus given.

Thanks are also due to Rev. Charles W. Wendte, to A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago,

^{*}The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular recommending that an annual "Bird Day" be established in the public schools in the United States. See page 179.

PREFACE.

to Mr. Geo. T. Angell for use of words from his "Band of Mercy Melodies," and to Mrs. Florence Horatia Suckling for poems from "The Humane Educator and Reciter."

The publishers of the English "Band of Mercy Melodies" have kindly allowed the use of a number of songs from their collection.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Oliver Ditson Company for the use of selections from "Childrens' School Songs," and other publications.

The latter part of the book contains quotations from various authors, showing the importance and benefit of humane education and of the study of nature, and giving information in regard to Bands of Mercy, with suggestions as to entertainments to be given in schools and Bands of Mercy, and a list of publications that will be found useful for reference

It also contains specimens of musical notes which are to be distinguished in the voices of birds and other animals, and quotations suitable for a "Bird Day" program.

In sending forth this volume, an earnest hope goes with it, that the children who sing these songs of happy life may rejoice in this beautiful world of sunshine and flowers and singing birds, and may enter into loving sympathy with all life, and help to make the world more beautiful and joyful for each other and for all the creatures by whom they are surrounded.

December, 1897.

S. J. E.

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"The joy in life of these animals—indeed of almost all animals and birds in freedom—is very great. You may see it in every motion: in the lissom bound of the hare, the playful leap of the rabbit, the song that the lark and the finch must sing; the soft loving coo of the dove in the hawthorn; the blackbird ruffling out his feathers on a rail. The sense of living—the consciousness of seeing and feeling—is manifestly intense in them all, and is in itself an exquisite pleasure."...

"How can words depict the glowing wonder, the marvellous beauty of all the plant, the insect, the animal life, which presses upon the mental eye? It is impossible. But with these that are more immediately around us—with the goldfinch, the caterpillar, the nightingale, the blades of grass, the leaves—with these we may feel, into their life we may in part enter, and find our own existence thereby enlarged. Would that it were possible for the heart and mind to enter into all the life that glows and teems upon the earth—to feel with it, hope with it, sorrow with it—and thereby to become a grander, nobler being,"—Richard Jefferies.

SONGS OF HAPPY LIFE.

Make the World More Bright.







Little Sunbeam.

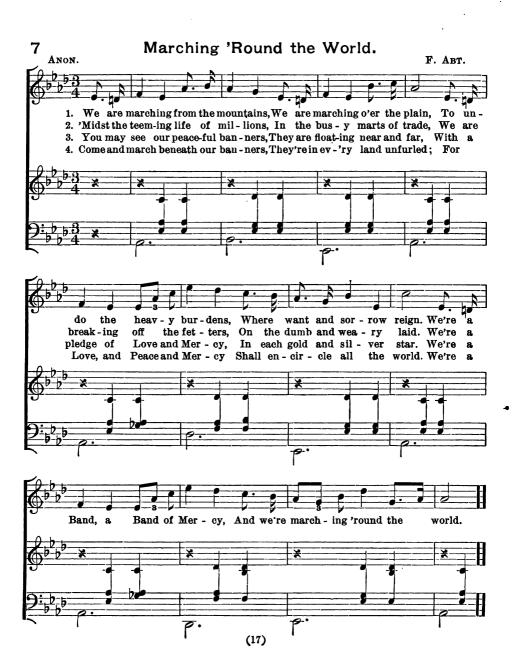


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Little Sunbeam.







(18)

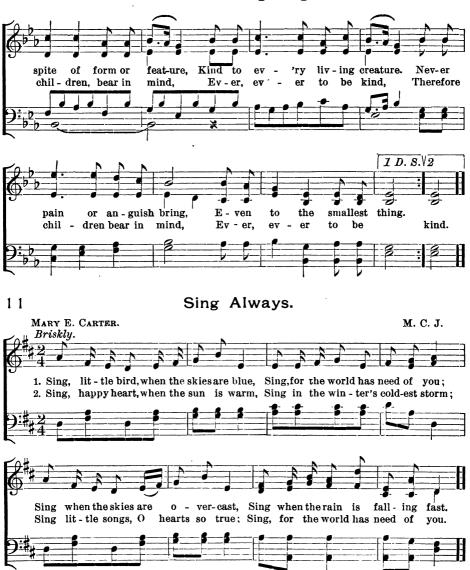
lit - tle the lit - tle the lit - tle all







Be Kind to Living Things.

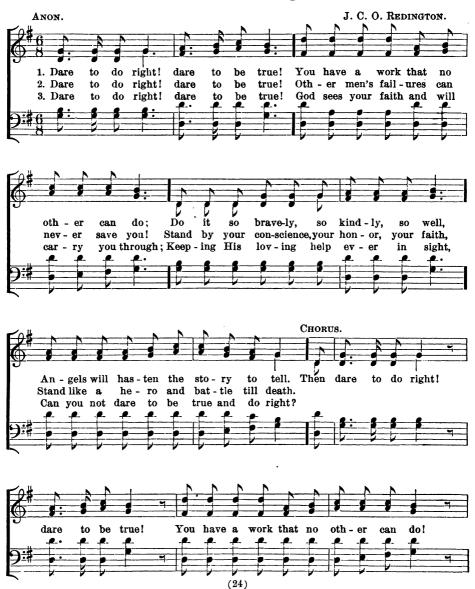


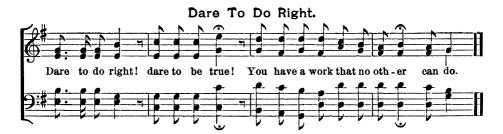
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Dare To Do Right.





15 The Rose Is Queen Among the Flowers.



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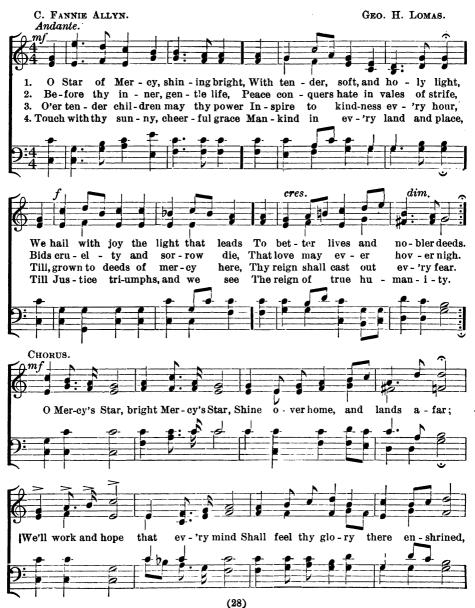
Speak Kindly.



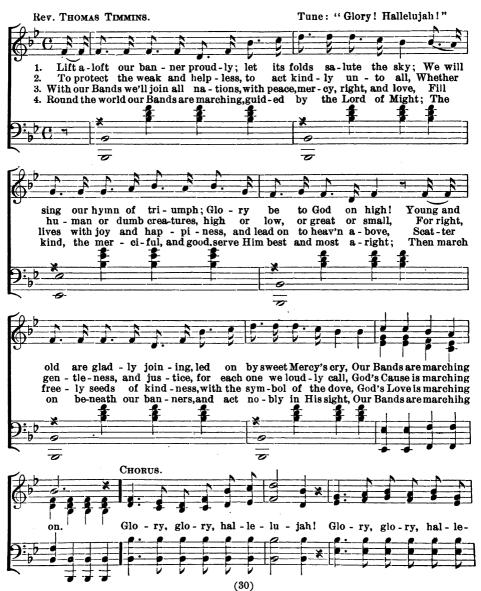
God Bless the Little Children.

17





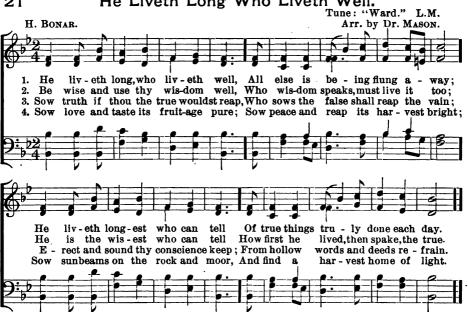








21 He Liveth Long Who Liveth Well.



22

Ring the Bells of Mercy.

1 Ring the bells of mercy, ring them loud and clear! Let their music linger on the ear;

Fill our souls with pity for the dumb and weak;

Tell the voiceless we for them will speak. CHORUS.

Ring the mercy bells both loud and clear! Love and kindness are our mottoes dear. Ring the bells of mercy, ring them loud and clear!

Let their music linger on the ear.

Tune: "Ring the Bells of Heaven."

2 Ring the bells of mercy over hill and plain! Let the mountains chant the glad refrain; For where man abideth, or creature God hath made,

Laws of kindness on each soul are laid.

3 Ring the bells of mercy over land and sea!
And let millions join the jubilee:
Peace on earth descending fill the human
breast,

Giving to the weary blessed rest.

(81)

To Mother Fairie.



To Mother Fairie.



To Mother Fairle.



24

Victory is Nigh.

Mrs. F. A. F. WOOD-WHITE.

1 Hearts of love with hands of mercy, Hear our joyful song; Highest hills and lowest valley, Roll the words along.

Cho. Join our Bands; the word is spoken, Mercy is our cry; We will plead for voiceless creatures, Victory is nigh!

2 See the countless bands of children Marshaled on the plain; Tune, "Hold the Fort."

Hear their happy voices ringing In the grand refrain.

3 Cruel acts and dire oppression
 Soon will be no more;
 We will bear the law of kindness,
 To the farthest shore.

4 Come to-day, the world is moving! Soon our eyes will see Tenderness to all God's creatures; Sound the jubilee!

(34)

Little Hands.

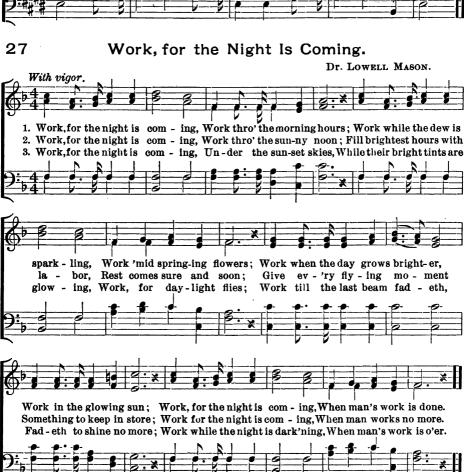


Loving-Kindness To All.



Loving-Kindness to All.





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holds in her lap, Filled with bread and warm milk quite up to the brim, With mews, "What's that?" Gus - tav - a feeds her, and she begs for some more; A. Copyright, 1897, by S. J. Eddy. Words by permission of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Little Gustava.



wreath of mar-i-golds round the rim: "Ha, ha!" laughs lit-tle Gus - tav - a. small brown hen walks in at the door; "Good day!" cries lit-tle Gus - tav - a.



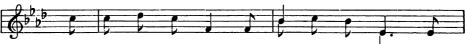
- 4. She scat ters crumbs for the lit tle brown hen. There
- 5. Dain ty and eag er they pick up the crumbs; But



comes a rush and a flut-ter and then Down fly her white doves so who is this thro' the door - way comes? A lit - tle Scotch ter - ri - er,





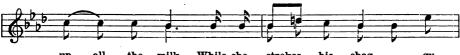


6. Do you want some break - fast, too? and down She
7. Wait - ing with - out stood spar - row and crow,

Little Gustava.



sets her bowl on the brick floor brown; Then her lit - tle dog Rags drinks Cool-ing their feet in the melt - ing snow: "Now won't you come in too, good



up all the milk, While she strokes his shag - gy folk?" she cried; But they were bash - ful, and



locks, like silk: "Dear Rags," says lit - tle Gus - tav - a. stayed out - side, Tho' "Pray come in!" cried Gus - tav - a.



8. She threw them the bread, and knelt on the mat With the doves and bid-dy and 9. Kit-ty and ter-ri-er, bid-dy and doves, All things liv-ing, dear



dog and cat, And her moth - er came to the o - pen house-door; Gus-tav - a loves. The shy, kind crea-tures'tis joy to feed, And



"Dear lit-tle daugh-ter, I bring you more, My mer-ry lit-tle Gus-tav-a!"
oh, her breakfast is sweet in-deed To hap-py lit-tle Gus-tav-a!

KINDERGARTEN PLAY.





SECOND.

Over in the meadow, where the stream runs blue,

Lived a mother fish and her little fishes two. "Swim!" said the mother; "We swim," said the two:

So they swam and they leaped where the stream runs blue.

THIRD.

Over in the meadow, in a hole in the tree, Lived a mother-bluebird and her little birdies three.

"Sing!" said the mother; "We sing," said the three;

So they sang and were glad in the hole in the tree.

FOURTH.

Over in the meadow, in the reeds on the shore, Lived a mother musk-rat and her little ratties four.

"Dive!" said the mother; "We dive," said the four;

So they dived and they burrowed in the reeds on the shore.

FIFTH.

Over in the meadow, in the snug bee-hive, Lived a mother honey-bee and her little honeys five.

"Buzz!" said the mother; "We buzz," said the five;

So they buzzed and they hummed in the snug bee-hive.

SIXTH.

Over in the meadow, in a nest built of sticks, Lived a mother crow and her little crows six. "Caw!" said the mother; "We caw," said the six:

So they cawed and they called in the nest built of sticks.

SEVENTH.

Over in the meadow, by the old mossy gate, Lived a mother lizard and her little lizards eight.

"Bask!" said the mother; "We bask," said the eight;

So they basked in the sun on the old mossy gate.

EIGHTH.

Over in the meadow, where the clear pools shine,

Lived a mother frog and her little froggies nine.

"Croak!" said the mother; "We croak," said the nine;

So they croaked and they splashed where the cool pools shine.

NINTH.

Over in the meadow, in a sly little den, Lived a mother spider and her little spiders ten. "Spin!" said the mother; "We spin," said the ten:

So they spun lace webs in their sly little den.

TENTH.

Over in the meadow, in the soft summer even, Lived a mother firefly and her little flies eleven.

"Shine!" said the mother; "We shine," said the eleven;

So they shone and they shone in the soft summer even.

ELEVENTH.

Over in the meadow, where the men dig and delve.

Lived a mother ant and her little anties twelve. "Toil!" said the mother; "We toil," said the twelve:

So they toiled and were wise where the men dig and delve.







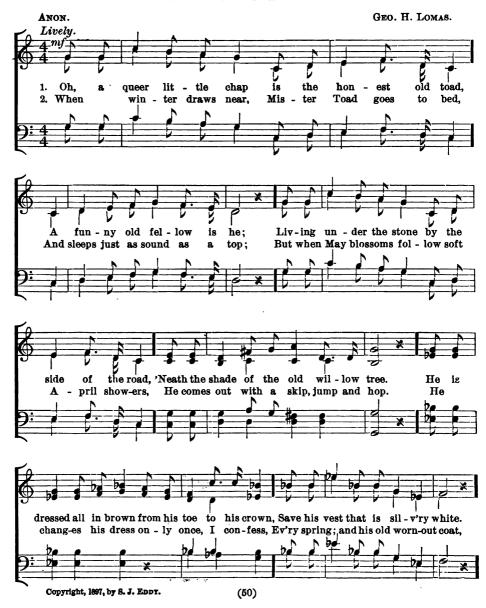




(48)

Words from "The Humane Educator," England.





The Honest Old Toad.



35 The Arab's Farewell to His Favorite Steed.



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The Arab's Farewell to His Favorite Steed.



The Arab's Farewell to His Favorite Steed.



The Arab's Farewell to His Favorite Steed.



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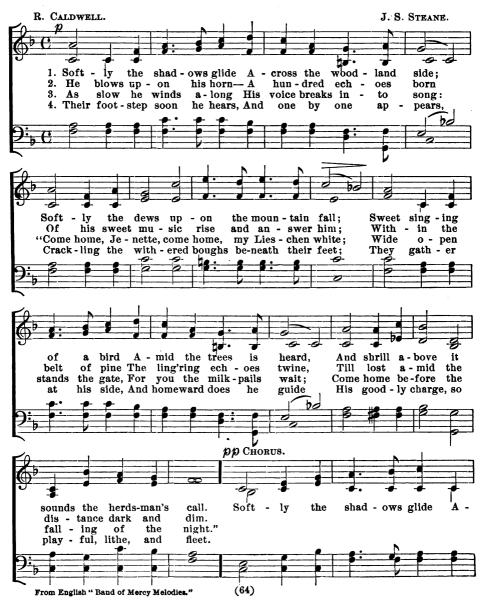
Three Kittens.



Three Kittens.



The Mountain Goatherd.



The Mountain Goatherd.



38

Summer Woods.

MARY HOWITT.

Brilliant.

cres.

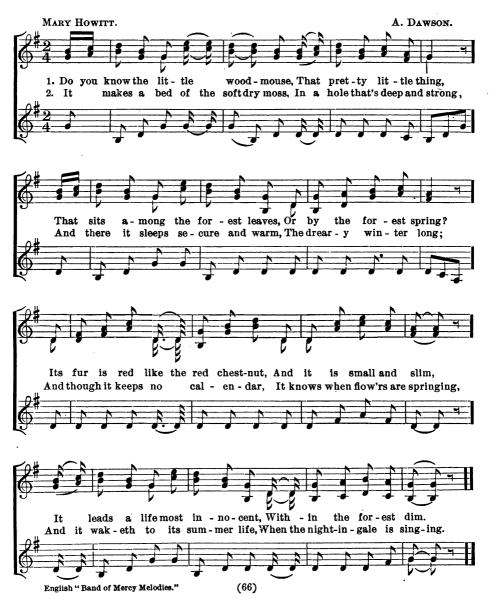
- 1. Come ye in to the summer woods; There entereth no an noy; All greenly wave the
- 2. I can-not tell you half the sights Of beauty you may see, The bursts of gol-den
- 3. And far within that summer wood, Among the leaves so green, There flows a lit-tle
- 4. There come the lit-tle gen-tle birds, With-out a fear of ill; Down to the murm'ring
- 5. And dash about and splash about, The merry lit tle things; And look askance with

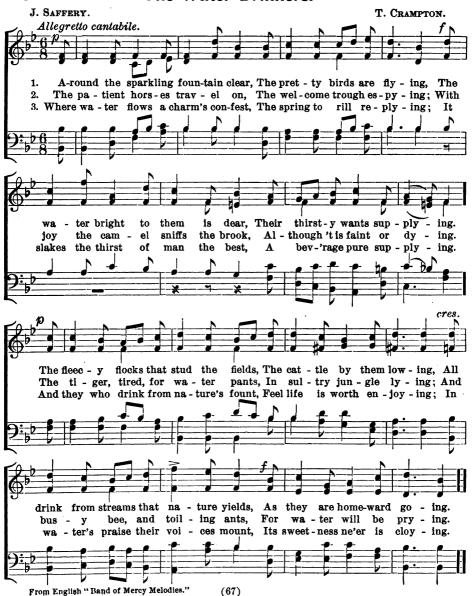




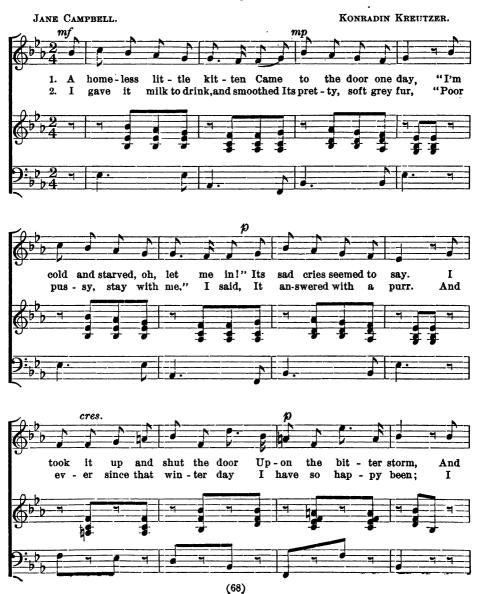
And the earth is full of joy. chestnut leaves, And the earth is full of joy, sun - shine, And ma - nv a shad-v tree, And ma - nvashad - v tree. gurgling brook, The bright-est e'er was seen. The bright - est e'er was seen. wa-ter's edge And free - ly drink their fill! And free - ly drink their fill! bright black eyes, And flirt their drooping wings, And flirt . their drooping wings.





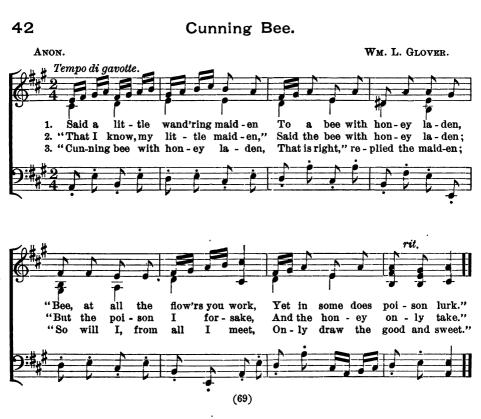


The Grey Kitten.

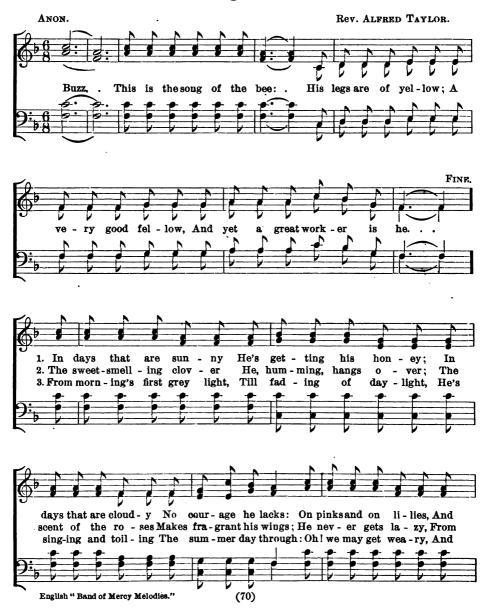


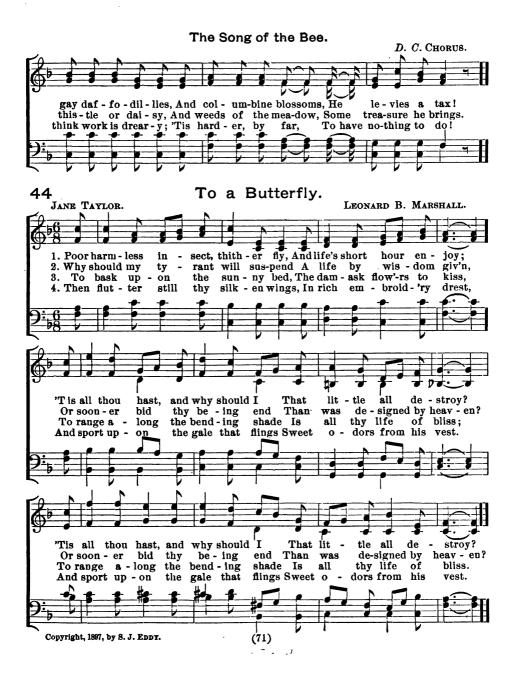
The Grey Kitten.





The Song of the Bee.





The Cricket.





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The Bluebird.



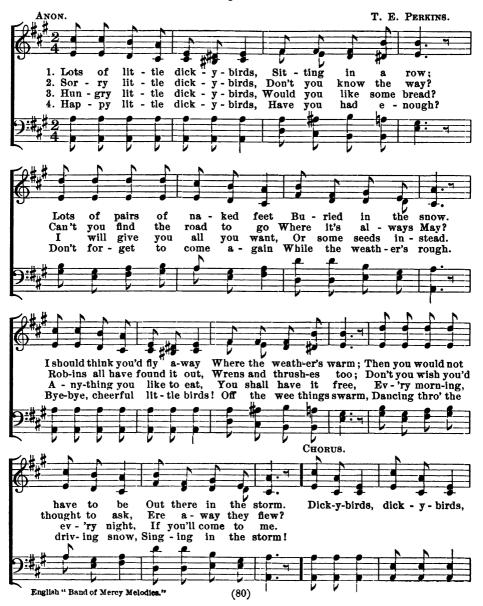
The Bluebird.



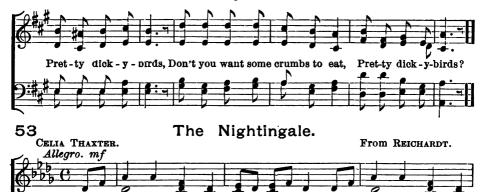
Chick-a-de-dee.

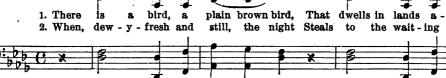














far, Whose wild de-li-cious song is heard With even-ing's first white star. world, And the new moon glitters sil-ver bright, And the fluttering winds are furled;



- 3 When the balm of summer is in the air, And the deep rose breathes of musk, And there comes a waft of blossoms fair Through the enchanted dusk;
- 4 Then breaks the silence a heavenly strain, And thrills the quiet night With a rich and wonderful refrain, A rapture of delight.
- 5 All listeners that rare music hail, All whisper softly: "Hark! It is the matchless nightingale Sweet singing in the dark."

- 6 He has no pride of feathers fine; Unconscious, too, is he, That welcomed as a thing divine Is his clear minstrelsy.
- 7 But from the fullness of his heart His happy carol pours; Beyond all praise, above all art, His song to heaven soars.
- 8 And through the whole wide world his fame Is sounded far and near; Men love to speak his very name, That brown bird is so dear.

(81)

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HATTIE M. VOSE. WM. J. LONG. Andante tranquillo. 1. Down in the tree-tops, rock-ing slow, the birds for the night are come, With 2. Rob - in and blackbird, sparrow and thrush, and bluebird and chick-a - dee, sun - set lights a - glow in the west, and chil - dren gath-er - ing home. They Each to his place in cra-dle tree-top they throng with a song glee; With dim. come from green woods, from fields and farms, where day has been played a-way; To the many a laugh and scamper a-way, shad - ows clos - er 88 Then a wind-rocked cra-dle that na - ture gives for tir - ed wings to stay. 3. The good-night hymn to the dear, bright world, and twitter of go-ing to sleep.

Cradle Tree-top.



The Wounded Curlew.



Is shaken with his pain,

For broken are his pinions strong and

Never to soar again.

5 Wounded and lame and languishing he 7 My pity cannot help him, though his plaint lives.

Once glad and blithe and free,

And in his prison limits frets and strives His ancient self to be.

Brings tears of wistfulness;

The shining waves they skim, Or round his feet they seek their food, and

As if to comfort him.

stay,

Still must he grieve and mourn, forlorn and faint,

None may his wrong redress,

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The Wounded Curlew.

8 O bright-eyed boy! was there no better 9 O children, drop the gun, the cruel stone! way Oh, listen to my words! A moment's joy to gain, And hear with me the wounded curlew Than to make sorrow that must mar the moan-Have mercy on the birds!

With such despairing pain?

A Cry for Liberty. 56 ANON. M. W. SEELEY. Lib - er - ty! sweet Lib - er - ty! I pine and faint for thee! hough my lit - tle dai - ly needs Each morn-ing are sup-plied, Fain 2. E'en though my lit-tle loathe the sil - ver - sand - ed floor, The bars of glit-t'ring brass; a - zure heights, And chant my Ma - ker's praise; 'Midst 4. Then would I mount to CHORUS. pri - son bars, And soar a - mong the free! O would I burst my hum - bler fare were sweet - er far With fet - ter'd wing un - tied. lone - ly nest 'Neath corn or tan - gled grass. long to build my - o - dv Glad strains of grate-ful mel e - choes would I raise.

set me free?

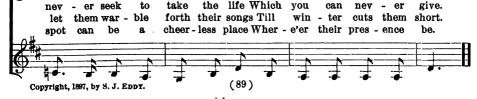
Li - ber - y! sweet Li - ber - ty! When wilt thou come to





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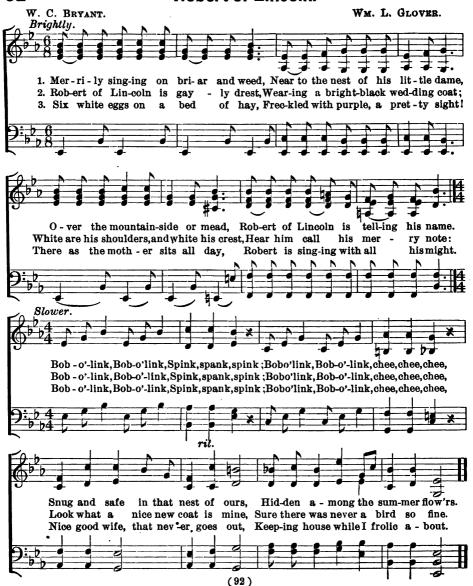




Spring Song.



Robert of Lincoln.



The Constant Dove.



- 3 Oh! but the white dove she was fair, Bright she shone in the autumn air, Turning her head from the left to the right; Only to watch her was such delight!
- 4 "Coo!" she murmured, "poor little thing, What will you do when the frosts shall sting? Spiders and flies will be hidden or dead, Snow underneath and snow overhead."
- 5 Nuthatch paused in his busy care: "And what will you do, O white dove fair?" "Oh, kind hands feed me with crumbs and

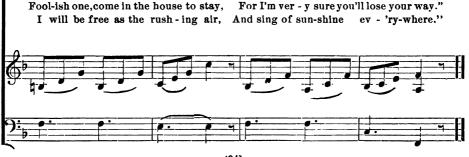
And I wait with patience for spring again." Copyright, 1897, by S. J. EDDY. Words by permission of HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.

- 6 He laughed so loud that his laugh I heard. "How can you be such a stupid bird! What are your wings for, tell me, pray, But to bear you from tempests and cold away?
- 7 "Merrily off to the south I fly. In search of the summer, presently, And warmth and beauty I'll find anew. Why don't you follow the summer, too?"
- 8 But she cooed content on the sunny eaves. And looked askance at the reddening leaves: And grateful I whispered: "O white dove true, I'll feed you and love you the winter through."

The Little Maiden and the Little Bird.

64





Beauty bright flow'rs I'll bring a - new, And fresh, ripe cherries all wet with dew."

And my snug nest in the old oak tree." "Lit-tle bird! little bird! stay with me."

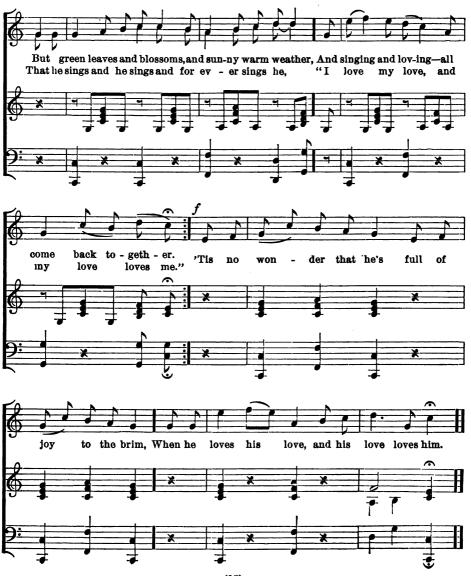
You'll hear my mer-ry song a - gain."

When spring returns with pattering rain,





Answer to a Child's Question.



67

The Caged Bird's Lament.

Words from "The Animal World." = 69.time I used to sing For ver-y joy the whole day long-2. There was a time I wandered free-Gay as the sunshine, free as air-3. Con - fined with-in this gloomy place, Scarce large e-nough to turn me in, hap-py, glad - some lit - tle thing, My heart as joy-ous as O'er hill and dale and dais-ied lea, Norknewthe shad-ow of a care; As though I were in sore dis-grace, And had to ex - pi - ate my sin, a time when, in my nest, Sur-rounded by a chirping brood. a - las! how sad the change—No more o'er hill and dale I roam; But now. I sit. and try to sing a - way The drea-ry hours, so dull, so long; expressed, I dealt a-round the wel-come food. With joy too great to be No more thro' leaf - y groves I range, The nest no long-er is my home! That what was once too short a day Un-end-ing seems, des-pite my song!













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The Brown Thrush.





The Linnet.



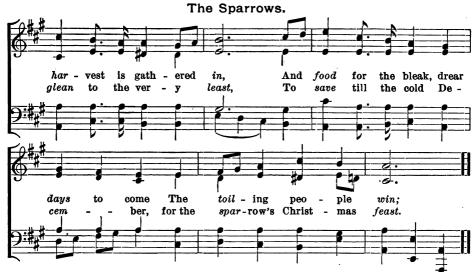
The Linnet.



The Sparrows.



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3 And then through the frost-locked country There happens a wonderful thing: The sparrows flock north, south, east, west, For the children's offering. Of a sudden, the day before Christmas,

The twittering crowds arrive.

And the bitter, wintry air at once With their chirping is all alive.

4 They perch upon roof and gable, On porch and fence and tree. They flutter about the windows And peer in curiously. And meet the eyes of the children, Who eagerly look out With cheeks that bloom like roses red. And greet them with welcoming shout. 5 On the joyous Christmas morning, In front of every door

A tall pole, crowned with clustering grain. Is set the birds before.

And which are the happiest, truly It would be hard to tell:

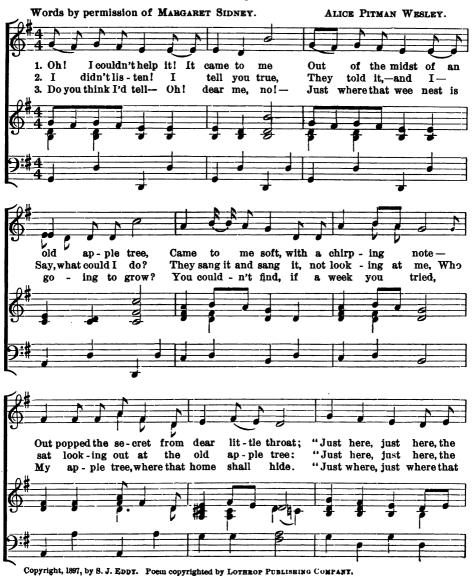
cheer. The sparrows who share in the Christmas Or the children who love them well!

How sweet that they should remember, With faith so full and sure, That the children's bounty awaited them The whole wide country o'er! When this pretty story was told me By one who had helped to rear The rustling grain for the merry birds In Norway, many a year,

8 I thought that our little children Would like to know it too. It seems to me so beautiful, So blessed a thing to do. To make God's innocent creatures see In every child a friend. And on our faithful kindness So fearlessly depend.

As these verses differ in so many instances the only way to ensure a fitting of words and music is to sing the italicized syllables with the first beat of each measure.

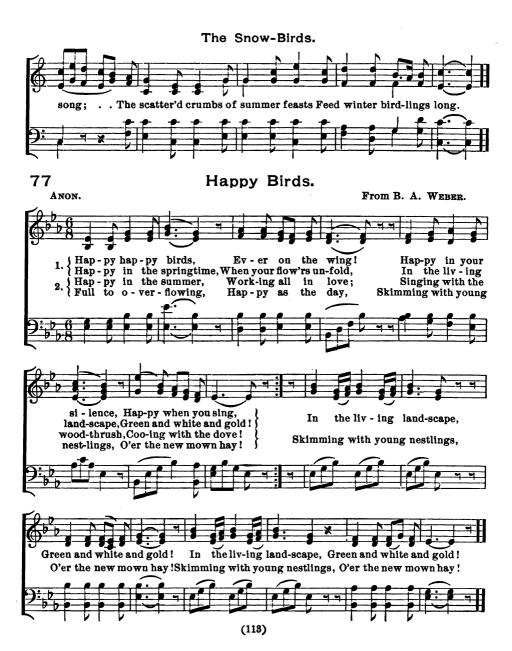
Our Happy Secret.



(110)











The Little Bird's Nest.



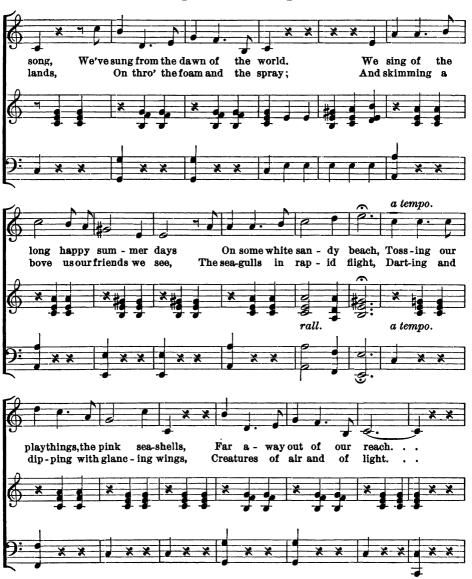


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(118)

The Song of the Dancing Waves.



The Song of the Dancing Waves.



The Song of the Dancing Waves.



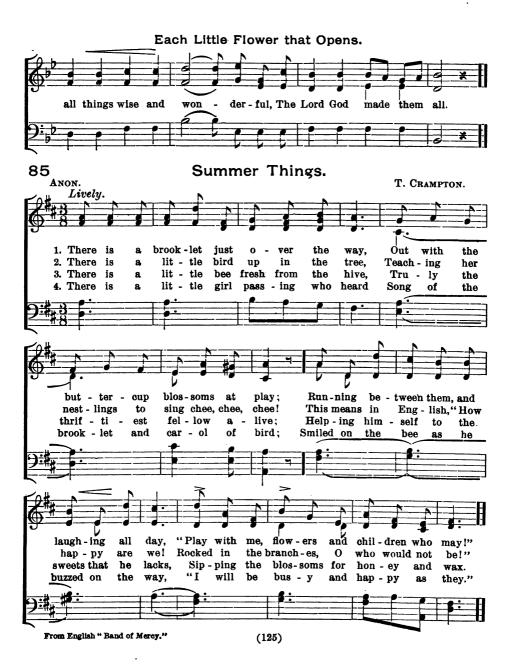
Carnival of Spring.

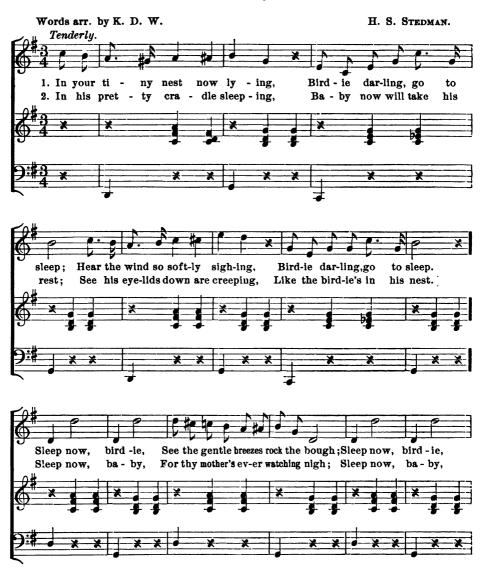


Carnival of Spring.





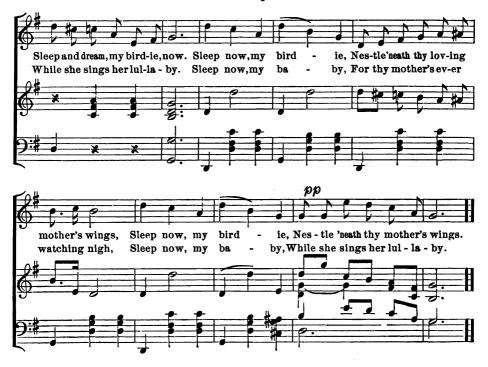




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Lullaby.



87 O Painter of the Fruits and Flowers.

1 O Painter of the fruits and flowers! We thank thee for thy wise design, Whereby these human hands of ours In Nature's garden work with thine.

2 And thanks that from our daily need The joy of simple faith is born; That he who smites the summer weed, May trust thee for the autumn corn. 3 Give fools their gold, and knaves their power; Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall; Who sows a field, or trains a flower, Or plants a tree, is more than all.

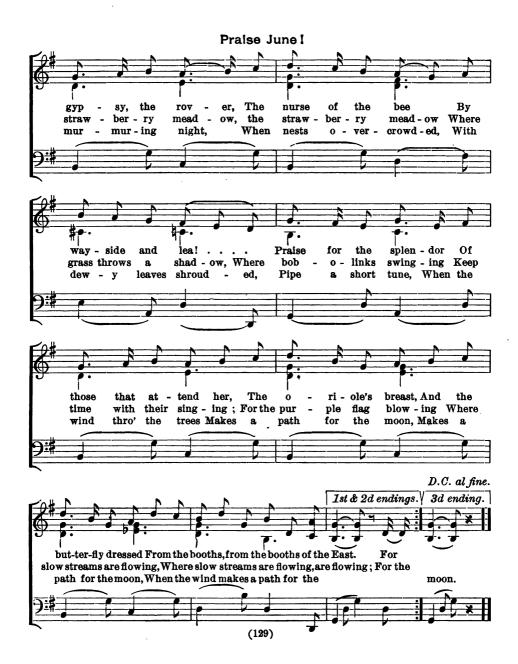
Tune :-- "Park Street."

- 4 For he who blesses most is blest;
 And God and man shall own his worth,
 Who toils to leave as his bequest
 An added beauty to the earth.
- 5 And, soon or late, to all that sow, The time of harvest shall be given; The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow, If not on earth, at last in heaven.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

Praise June!

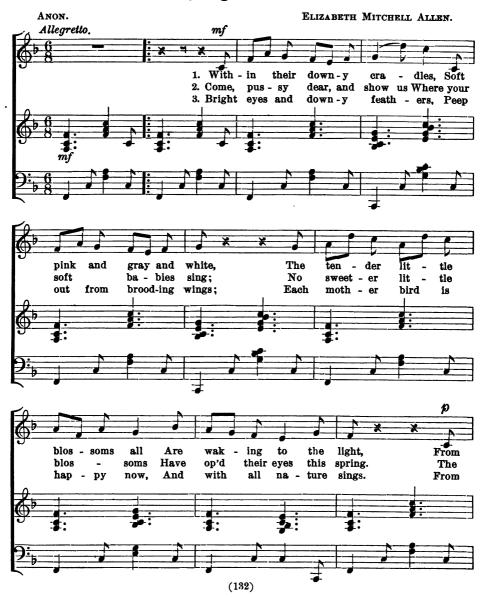






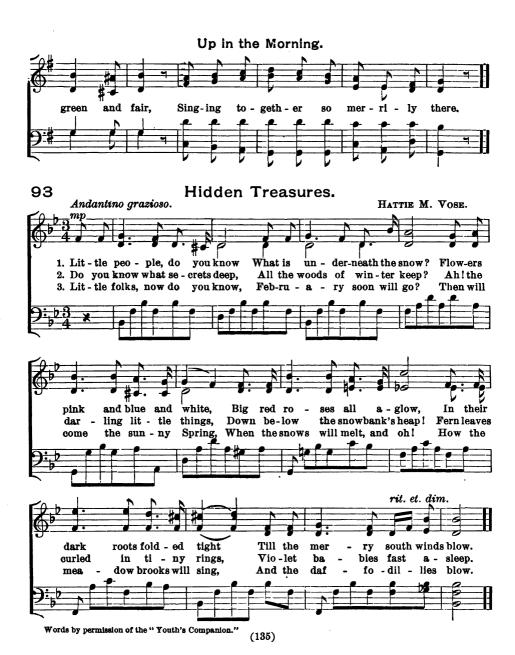


Spring Blossoms.

















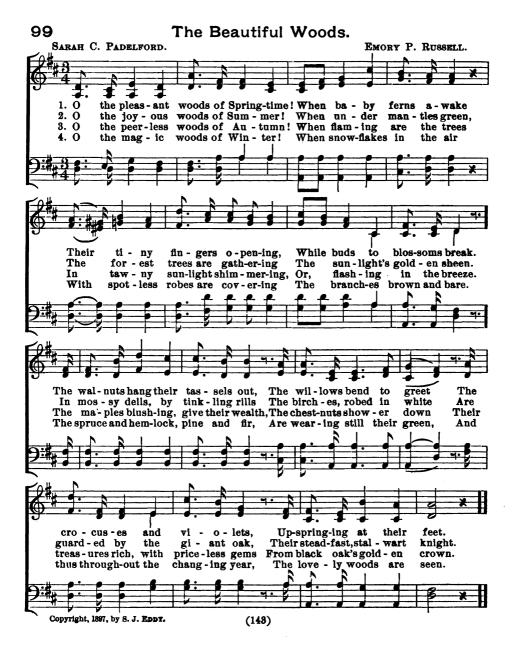


Hail to the Elm.





(142)

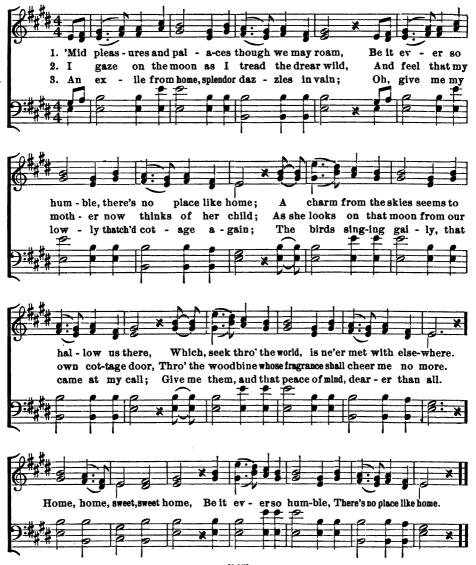




101

Home, Sweet Home.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.





(146)



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fa - thers

fall - en

tru - ly

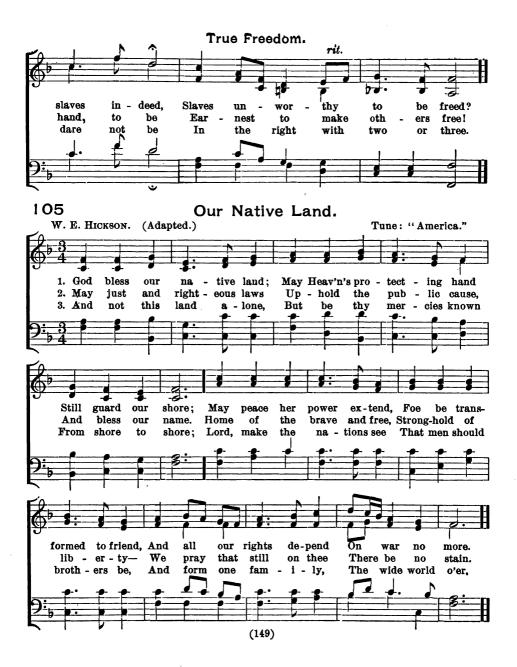
owe man-

scoff - ing.

our

for

chain, free · and brave? Ιf do not feel the yе share debt? No! true free dom is to kind si shrink and buse. Rath er than in lence rit. a tempo. mf When works a broth - er's pain. Are ve not base All the chains our broth - ers wear, And with heart and needs must think; They who From the truth thev are slaves







The Watchword.



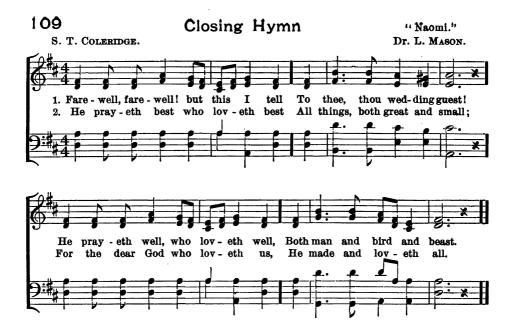
The Watchword.





The Fatherland.





"The great advancement of the world, throughout all ages, is to be measured by the increase of humanity and the decrease of cruelty." . .

SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

PART II.

HUMANE EDUCATION.

QUOTATIONS CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMANE EDUCATION.

"Every first thing continues forever with a child; the first color, the first music, the first flower paint the foreground of his life. The first inner or outer object of love, injustice, or such like, throw a shadow immeasurably far along his after years."— Jean Paul Richter.

"One thing I think must be clear: till man has learnt to feel for all his sentient fellow creatures, whether in human or in brutal form, of his own class and sex and country, or of another, he has not yet ascended the first step towards true civilization nor applied the first lesson from the love of God."—Miss Frances Power Cobbe.

"He (the child) should be taught that knowledge is worthless if undirected by the benevolent virtues, that there is no being so insignificant as to be unworthy of his commiseration and protection, be it the worm which crawls upon the ground, or the suffering orphan, widow, or stranger."—Henry Bergh.

"The humane instinct will assuredly continue to develop. And it should be observed that to advocate the rights of animals is far more than to plead for compassion or justice towards the victims of ill-usage; it is not only, and not primarily, for the sake of the victims that we plead, but for the sake of mankind itself. Our true civilization, our race-progress, our humanity (in the best sense of the term) are concerned in this development; it is ourselves, our own vital instincts that we wrong when we trample on the rights of the fellow-beings, human or animal, over whom we chance to hold jurisdiction."—Henry S. Salt.

"However loftily the intellect of man may have been gifted, however skilfully it may have been trained, if it be not guided by a sense of justice, a love of mankind, and a devotion to duty, its possessor is only a more splendid, as he is a more dangerous barbarian."—Horace Mann.

"Thoughtless and unfeeling conduct, which rapidly develops into downright cruelty, is exercised first and most largely toward the brute creation, because of its helplessness and the larger opportunity. It may begin very early. An innocent baby will, in his exuberant happiness, squeeze a poor kitten nearly to death, and try to put his fingers into its eyes; but the baby's innocence is no reason for allowing him a pastime which gives pain to a living creature. The kitten has rights which even a baby can be taught to respect; and the baby has the right to an early training which will make him, by and by, a benevolent and humane member of society, and not a selfish and thoughtless one."—Mrs. Mary F. Lovell.

In an address on the means of inculcating the duty and pleasure of kindness and mercy, Mr. Geo. T. Angell said:—

"We have long ago found that the great remedy for all these wrongs lies, not in law and prosecuting officers, but in the public and private schools; that a thousand cases of cruelty can be prevented by kind words and humane education, for every one that can be prevented by prosecution; and that if we are ever going to accomplish anything of permanent value for the protection of those whom our Societies are organized to protect, it must be through the kind assistance of the teachers in our public and private schools.

"We found another important fact, that when children were taught to be kind to animals, to spare in springtime the mother-bird with its nest full of young, to pat the horses, and play with the dogs, and speak kindly to all harmless living creatures, they become more kind, not only to animals, but also to each other."

The object of Bands of Mercy is to encourage in every possible way brave, generous, noble, and merciful deeds; to protect not only the dependent races, but also every suffering human being that needs and deserves protection. Mrs. M. L. Schaffter says: "A Band of Mercy would so teach the children that they may become judicious philanthropists, and the pledges merely demand justice and kindness to the fellow creature, whether it be an erring man, a suffering child, a dumb animal, or any living creature."

"Starting with the fact that all such reforms must begin with the children, because their hearts are tender, because they are impressionable, and because they indirectly educate their parents, a Band of Mercy might be justly termed a preparatory class for a Humane Society. In our public schools to-day are the men and women of our future; perhaps side by side may sit the future criminal and the judge, and just so surely as the insects under the seas are building the coral reefs, are the children of the present building the future of our land, its moral and political government. Oh, the importance then of sowing the seeds of mercy and justice, of touching the hearts while tender, for the lessons learned in early youth are the last to be forgotten; like the snatch of the song, they will come to mind, and often they govern our actions with an indefinable influence.

"'The beginning is half of the whole,' as the old Greeks said. Touch a child's heart, make it to vibrate with the sufferings of another, make it to have sympathy, sympathy in its truest sense, a like suffering for every object of distress, and the child willingly goes to the rescue. Make the young to have pity for the beasts that suffer and are dumb, teach them of the uses that animals are to man, how blank and hard our lives would be without their service; tell them how much we owe our friends in furs and feathers, and then we reach a higher work, the moral obligation of man as a superior animal to protect the weak and defenceless, and so we proceed until that highest sphere is reached—man's duty to man—but the task grows lighter, the corner stone has been laid, for the child who has learned to love and protect the dumb animals will never be cruel to a fellow human being."

"This teaching 'kindness to animals' may seem a very simple thing, but the more one looks into its merits, the more searching and penetrating does this spiritualizing influence prove to be, bringing about a real change of heart and of action, inspiring love, justice, and compassion in the place of thoughtless selfishness and heedless cruelty; training the mind to apprehend and the heart to sympathize with the claims and needs of the lowly creatures who form the theoretical object lesson which proves of unfailing interest to the children, and it is not difficult to see how the 'protecting sympathy' which a child may be taught to feel toward its helpless dumb companion may become in after years the noble, altruistic sentiment which animates the life of the philanthropist."—G. Kendall.

METHODS.

QUOTATION FROM MR. DE SAILLY.

Mr. de Sailly, the eminent French teacher, said: — "I have long been convinced that kindness to animals is productive of great results, and that it is not only the most

powerful cause of material prosperity, but also the beginning of moral perfection.

"My method of teaching kindness to animals has the advantage of in no way interfering with the regular routine of my school. Two days in the week all our lessons are conducted with reference to this subject. For instance, in the reading class, I choose a book upon animals, and always find time for useful instruction and good advice. My 'copies' for writing are facts in natural history, and impress upon the pupils ideas of justice and kindness towards useful animals.

"In written exercises, in spelling and composition, I teach the good care which should be taken of domestic animals, and the kindness which should be shown them. I prove that by not overworking them, and by keeping them in clean and roomy stables, feeding them well, and treating them kindly and gently, a greater profit and larger crops may be obtained than by abusing them. I also speak, in this connection, of certain small animals which, although in a wild state, are very useful to farmers.

"The results of my instruction have been, and are, exceedingly satisfactory. My ideas have deeply impressed my pupils, and have exercised the best influence upon their lives and characters. Ever since I introduced the subject into my school I have found the children less disorderly, and more gentle and affectionate towards each other. They feel more and more kindly towards animals, and have entirely given up the cruel practice of robbing nests and killing small birds. They are touched by the suffering and misery of animals, and the pain which they feel when they see them cruelly used has been the means of exciting other persons to pity and compassion."

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN ENGLAND.

In the States of Maine and Washington, there are laws which require the teaching of kindness to animals. In Washington, the law reads as follows:—

"No less than ten minutes each week must be devoted to systematic teaching of kindness to not only our domestic animals, but to all living creatures."

This is the law in Maine:-

"And it also shall be the duty of all teachers in the public schools of this State to devote not less than ten minutes of each week of the school-term to teaching to the children under their charge, the principles of kindness to birds and animals."

In Oil City, Pa., Mr. C. A. Babcock, Superintendent of Schools, has inaugurated an annual Bird Day on the first Friday in May, in which essays, poems, observations of pupils and interesting facts concerning the habits, uses, and peculiarities of birds shall be presented in public exercises.

The object is to increase the study of Nature, to develop habits of observation, and to cultivate kindness to our feathered friends, without which insects would destroy our fruits and grains and render man's existence on earth precarious if not impossible.

"It is to be hoped that Bird Day may be observed in all the schools of this nation."—Journal of Education.

In Providence, R. I., Hon. H. S. Tarbell, L.L.D., Superintendent of Schools, has sent a letter to the teachers, suggesting the desirability of teaching kindness to animals by short talks and readings by the teachers, with humane essays by the pupils and reports of their observations of birds and animals. He suggests also that Bands of Mercy be organized.

In Birmingham, England, the plan of teaching kindness to animals was adopted in the Board Schools about eighteen years ago, and it still continues with very satisfactory results. This teaching has also been adopted in other places, among which are Bristol, Brighton, and Coventry.

76,617 Humane Essays were written in the sixty-five hundred schools of London in 1893, for which twelve hundred prizes were distributed by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Fife at the Crystal Palace on June 2, 1894.

BANDS OF MERCY.



FOUNDERS OF AMERICAN BAND OF MERCY.—Geo. T. Angell and Rev. Thomas Timmins.

Prominent Members in the Bands of Mercy in America.

Archbishops and Bishops in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, eminent clergymen in the various denominations, chancellors, presidents, and professors connected with our leading universities and colleges, state, city, and country superintendents of schools, teachers in the public schools, governors, judges, eminent lawyers and physicians, wealthy business men, bankers, editors, statesmen, generals, and others are enrolled among their membership.

Over twenty-seven thousand branches of the Parent American Band of Mercy have been formed, with probably over eight hundred thousand members.

BAND OF MERCY PLEDGE.

"I WILL TRY TO BE KIND TO ALL LIVING CREATURES, AND WILL TRY TO PROTECT
THEM FROM CRUEL USAGE."

"What is the object of the Bands of Mercy?" I answer: "To teach every child and older person to seize every opportunity to say a kind word or do a kind act that will make some other human being or dumb creature, happier. . . .

"In a large Scottish public school at Edinburgh, out of about seven thousand pupils carefully taught kindness to the lower animals, it was found that not one had ever been charged with a criminal offence in any court.

"Out of two thousand criminals inquired of in American prisons, some years ago, it was found that only twelve had any pet animal during their childhood.

"Edward Everett Hale says: 'We are all in the same boat, both animals and men. You cannot promote kindness to one without benefiting the other.'

"Is there anything which strikes more directly at the roots of wars, riots, anarchy, and every form of cruelty, than humane education of the children in all our public, private, and Sunday schools?

"Please think and tell me if you can find a better way under heaven for making children merciful than by teaching them to be constantly doing kind acts and saying kind words to God's lower creatures, by whom they are surrounded, and which they are meeting on the streets and elsewhere a hundred times a day?

"I believe there is a great defect in our systems of education. I believe that in our public schools it is quite as possible to develop the heart as the intellect, and that when this is required and done, we shall not only have higher protection for dumb creatures, and so increased length of human life, but also human life better developed and better worth living. I believe that the future student of American history will wonder that in the public schools of a free government, whose very existence depended upon public integrity and morals, so much attention should have been paid to the cultivation of the intellect, and so little to the cultivation of the heart. . . .

"Is it not largely, if not wholly, a question of education?

"I am sometimes asked, 'Why do you spend so much of your time and money in talking about kindness to animals, when there is so much cruelty to men?' and I answer, 'I am working at the roots.' Every humane publication, every lecture, every step in doing or teaching kindness to them, is a step to prevent crime,—a step in promoting the growth of those qualities of heart which will elevate human souls, even in the dens of sin and shame, and prepare the way for the coming of peace on earth and good will to men. . . .

"Standing before you as the advocate of the lower races, I declare what I believe

cannot be gain-said—that just so soon and so far as we pour into all our schools the songs, poems, and literature of mercy towards these lower creatures, just so soon and so far shall we reach the roots not only of cruelty, but of crime."—George T. Angell.

BANDS OF MERCY IN SCHOOLS.

The opportunities of a teacher to educate in humanity are very great. It is a simple matter to form a Band of Mercy. The children should sign the pledge, choose a name, and elect a President and Secretary. It is well that the teacher should be President. It need take but a few minutes of each week for the scholars to repeat together the pledge. A time for exercises of a miscellaneous character, meant to be in part a recreation, is set apart in most schools. This time can occasionally be used for the Band of Mercy, and thus avoid hindrance to regular study. Reading lessons, etc., will give the interested teacher many opportunities for reminders between the regular meetings. Many teachers will gladly use BLACK BEAUTY as supplementary reading, and the children are sure to like it. Memory gems from standard authors are very useful.

In connection with school work, it is suggested that the children should write compositions on the subject of kindness to animals and to human beings. With wise help from the teachers, much good may result from this exercise, and it will aid in keeping up the interest.

Good pictures of animals and flowers should be hung on the walls of school rooms.

Apart from schools, any intelligent boy or girl can form a Band of Mercy without cost.

Nothing is required to be a member but to sign the pledge or authorize it to be signed.

The Band can be composed entirely of children, or of children and older persons.

There should be a President and Secretary chosen, also a name for the Band.

As soon as the Band numbers thirty members, report should be made to Mr. Geo. T. Angell, President of the American Humane Education Society, 19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Angell offers to send for one year to Bands of Mercy of that size that are formed anywhere, whether in schools or by individuals, a copy of "Our Dumb Animals," a monthly paper full of interesting stories and pictures; also a variety of leaflets and a badge.

A GOOD ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR BANDS OF MERCY MEETINGS.

- 1. Sing Band of Mercy song and repeat pledge together.
- 2. Remarks by President, and reading of report of last meeting by Secretary.
- Readings, recitations, "memory gems," and anecdotes of good and noble sayings, and also of kind acts performed to help both human and dumb creatures.

- 4. Sing Band of Mercy song.
- 5. A brief address.
- 6. Enrollment of new members,
- 7. Sing Band of Mercy song.

SUBJECTS FOR COMPOSITION.

The Rights of Animals and the Protection that we should give them.

Transportation of Cattle, or Journey from the Western Plains to the Market.

How does Cruelty to Animals affect Meat, Milk, and Fish?

Influence of Humane Education.

Importance of Early Lessons in Kindness.

Some Account of the Humane Work done by Henry Bergh.

Some Account of the Humane Work done by Geo. T. Angell.

Cruelty to Horses: Check-rein, Blinders, Docking.

Various Ways in which the Tight Check-rein affects the Horse.

Lessons learned from BLACK BEAUTY.

Acts of Kindness which I have observed.

The Rights of Cats.

The Cruelty of Abandoning Cats when moving from One House to Another Good Work done by Frogs and Toads.

The Value of Bird Life, and How Birds Help the Farmer.

How shall we protect the Birds?

What Trees should be planted to attract the Birds to our Farms, and what Wild Fruit Trees would they prefer to the Cultivated Fruit Trees?

Egret Plumes and how they are obtained.

Cruelty of keeping Caged Birds and confining Wild Animals.

The Pleasure of observing closely the Habits of Animals and Birds.

Examples of Animal Intelligence.

Will Children taught to be kind to All Creatures and thoughtful of Each Others' Welfare be Better Men and Women as a Result of Such Teaching?

Reproduction of Stories about Animals read to the Younger Children by the Teachers.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

From Mr. Geo. T. Angell, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass., valuable leaflets and books may be obtained; among others, the interesting story of a horse, called Black Beauty, by Anna Sewell, which has been translated into many different languages. Several hundred thousand copies of this book have been sold. It has been used as a supplementary reader in public schools, and is recommended for that purpose by

Dr. Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, U. S. A. Price, paper bound, 10 cts., postage paid.

"We and Our Friends" price 5 cts., and other leaflets, may be obtained of Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Box 163, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

An assortment of leaflets and pamphlets suitable for use in schools and for distribution elsewhere, including some with stories of cats, dogs, etc., can be obtained from the Humane Education Committee, 61 Westminster St., Providence, R. I. Price 25 cents in stamps for assortment of leaflets, postage paid.

Information in regard to good and inexpensive pictures for school rooms will be given on application.

At the same address may also be obtained:-

ANIMALS' RIGHTS, by H. S. Salt, suitable for teachers for reference, but not adapted to the use of children. Price 40 cents, postage paid.

VOICES FOR THE SPEECHLESS, a collection of poems from standard authors, suitable for recitations, etc. Price 40 cents, postage paid.

EXTERMINATION OF BIRDS. Price 10 cents.

Send postage stamp for price list of publications.

Other humane literature may be obtained as follows:-

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY, published by the Toronto Humane Society, 103 Bay St., Toronto, Canada. Price 25 cents. This book contains many interesting selections and is suitable for the use of teachers.

THE HUMANE EDUCATOR AND RECITER, a large collection of poems and prose selections, suitable for recitations, published by Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., London, England. Price \$1.05, postage paid.

Note. This is intended simply as an outline and suggestion for a Band of Mercy entertainment. There are more selections in it than could with advantage be used at any one time, and different songs can be used at different times from the Song-Book. Each section is numbered so that the teacher or president of the Band of Mercy may select such numbers as she prefers, and so regulate the length of the entertainment. Those who are to take part should be furnished with a slip of paper on which the numbers of the recitations or songs are given, in order that there may be no awkward pause in the program. The selections may be used either for reading or recitation as the president may think best. There are many poems in the book which are suitable for readings and recitations, such as "The Sparrows," "The Wounded Curlew," and others by Cella Thaxter; "April Song," by Mary E. Wilkins; "The Brown Thrush," by Lucy Larcom; "Robert of Lincoln," by W. C. Bryant; "True Freedom," and "The Fatherland," by James Russell Lowell, etc.

SUBJECT: - KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

1. Music.

"The Morning Light is Breaking," * page 143.

2. "Among the noblest in the land,

Though he may count himself the least,
That man I honor and revere
Who without favor, without fear,
In the great city dares to stand,
The first discount for the standard of t

The friend of every friendless beast."

— Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

3. "Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge."

— William Shakespeare.

4. "Birds and beasts.

And the mute fish that glances in the stream, And harmless reptile, coiling in the sun, And gorgeous insect, hovering in the air, The fowl domestic, and the household dog, In his capacious mind he loved them all. Their rights acknowledging, he felt for all;

. . Rich in love

And sweet humanity, he was, himself, To the degree that he desired, beloved."

-Extract from Wordsworth's "The Excursion."

^{*}All the music referred to in this program is taken from the first part of this book.

5.

"The bravest are ever the most humane, the most gentle, the most kind; and if any one would be truly brave, let him learn to be gentle and tender to every one and everything about him."—Rev. Arthur Sewell, M.A.

6.

"O it is excellent

To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant."— Shakespeare.

•

"If all the birds should die, not a human being could live on the earth, for the insects on which the birds live would increase so enormously as to destroy all vegetation."

- Michelet.

8.

Prof. E. E. Fish estimates that birds save, for agricultural purposes alone, annually, one hundred million dollars in the United States, and we are told that insect life in many places has increased so as to make human life almost unendurable.

9. EXTRACT FROM THE "BIRDS OF KILLINGWORTH."

"Think, every morning when the sun peeps through The dim, leaf-latticed windows of the grove, How jubilant the happy birds renew Their old melodious madrigals of love! And when you think of this, remember, too, 'Tis always morning somewhere, and above The awakening continents, from shore to shore, Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

Think of your woods and orchards without birds!
Of empty nests that cling to boughs and beams,

Will bleat of flocks or bellowing of herds
Make up for the lost music, when your teams
Drag home the stingy harvest, and no more
The feathered gleaners follow to your door?

You call them thieves and pillagers; but know
They are the winged wardens of your farms,
Who from the cornfields drive the insidious foe,
And from your harvest keep a hundred harms.
Even the blackest of them all, the crow,
Renders good service as your man-at-arms,
Crushing the beetle in his coat-of-mail,
And crying hayoo on the slug and snail."

-Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

10. Music.

"A Finished Nest," page 103; or "Don't Kill the Birds," page 89; or any other song about birds.

11. ARABS AND THEIR HORSES.

The Arabs never use whips to their horses. The horses are generally not tied, but they never stray from their master's tent. They even go into the tent and lie down there, treading cautiously till they reach their own place.

12.

H. W. Herbert, in his "Hints to Horse Keepers," says: "The check, or bearing-rein, is an unaccountable mistake in harness invention. While it holds the horses head in an unnatural, ungraceful, and uncomfortable position, it gives the mouth a callous, horny character, and entirely destroys all chance for fine driving.

"Over five hundred veterinary surgeons have signed a petition condemning the tight check-rein as painful to horses and productive of disease."

13. Thoughtlessness.

"Yes, I believe that it is thoughtlessness that underlies the brutalities of the pleasure-seeker which, in their aggregate, are greater than the brutalities of the battle-field. Think of the fox-hunting, deer-stalking, pigeon-shooting, and the horse-racing atrocities. Think of the cruel suffering perpetrated by the fashionable woman who drives her horse mutilated in the tail and tortured into the most unnatural position with that contrivance worthy the Spanish inquisition—the over-check. Is it thoughtlessness? But thoughtlessness is so selfish, and selfishness is sin, and it will never vanish until religion rebukes and redeems the soul into thoughtfulness."—Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

14. Music.

"The Arab's Farewell to his Favorite Steed," page 52; or "Dare to do Right," page 24.

15.

Do not chain up your dog, but give him freedom to exercise as his nature demands. His entire physical being is framed for activity, and he suffers greatly if kept chained up; moreover, there is danger of his becoming ill, and perhaps rabid. He will not be nearly so likely to run away if you treat him well.

It is well known that even a good natured dog will be made cross and dangerous by being chained up. An ugly dog, who cannot be trusted to run loose, had better be humanely disposed of than kept to suffer. Remember that these household friends depend upon you for their happiness.

CHAINED.

- 'Twas only a dog in a kennel,
 And little the noise he made,
 But it seemed to me as I heard it,
 I knew what the old dog said:
- "Another long day to get over, Will nobody loosen my chain, Just for a run round the meadow, Then fasten me up again?
- "What's left in my trough is all stagnant, Matted with tufts of hair;

- My kennel is littered and filthy—
 I'd rather my kennel was bare.
- "Bones? Why I heartily loath them! Nothing but bones and meat! Till I hate my existence and envy The dogs that starve in the street.
- "Give me my old life of freedom!
 Give me a plunge and a swim!
 A dash and a dive in the river,
 A shake and a splash in the brim."

THE BABY'S GUARDIAN.

A gentleman in Connecticut took not long ago a collie from the Lothian Kennels at Stepney. The dog, after the fashion of its kind, soon made himself one of the family, and assumed especial responsibilities in connection with the youngest child, a girl, three years of age. It happened one day in November that the father was returning from a drive, and as he neared his house he noticed the dog in a pasture which was separated by a stone wall from the road. From behind this wall the collie would spring up, bark, and then jump down again, constantly repeating it. Leaving his horse and going to the spot he found his little girl seated on a stone, with the collie wagging his tail and keeping guard beside her. In the light snow their path could be plainly seen and as he traced it back he saw where the little one had walked several times round an open well in the pasture. Very close to the brink were the prints of the baby's shoes, but still closer on the edge of the well were the tracks of the collie who had evidently kept between her and the well. I need not tell you of the feeling of the father as he saw the fidelity of the dumb creature, walking between the child and what might otherwise have been a terrible death.— From "Our Dumb Animals."

16. Music.

"Loving Kindness to All," page 36.

17. ONE WOMAN IN ENGLAND.

Some years ago, in a foreign city, horses were continually slipping on the smooth and icy pavement of a steep hill, up which loaded wagons and carts were constantly moving. Yet no one seemed to think of any better remedy than to beat and curse the animals who tugged and pulled and slipped on the hard stones.

No one thought of a better way, except a poor old woman, who lived at the foot of

the hill. It hurt her so, to see the poor horses slip and fall on the slippery pavement, that every morning, old and feeble as she was, with trembling steps she climbed the hill and emptied her ash-pan, and such ashes as she could collect from her neighbors, on the smoothest spot.

At first the teamsters paid her very little attention, but after a little they began to look for her, to appreciate her kindness, to be ashamed of their own cruelty, and to listen to her requests, that they would be more gentle with their beasts.

The town officials heard of the old lady's work and they were ashamed too, and set to work levelling the hill and re-opening the pavement. Prominent men came to know what the old woman had done, and it suggested to them an organization for doing such work as the old lady had inaugurated. All this made the teamsters so grateful, that they went among their employers and others with a subscription paper, and raised a fund which bought the old lady a comfortable annuity for life. So one poor old woman and her ash-pan not only kept the poor overloaded horses from falling, and stopped the blows and curses of their drivers, but made every animal in the city more comfortable, improved and beautified the city itself, and excited an epoch of good feeling and kindness, the end of which no one can tell.—Rev. F. M. Todd, Manassas, Virginia.

18. Music. "Little Gustava," by Celia Thaxter, page 39.

19. ABOUT CATS.

Dr. W. Gordon Stables, who has written a book about cats, in speaking of a cat's devotion to her kittens, says: "In no case is her wisdom and sagacity better exhibited than in the love and care she displays for her offspring. . . . Cats will go through fire and water to save the life of their kittens, and fight to the bitter end to protect them."

He gives instances of cats saving their kittens from drowning, and other stories in illustration of this affection. The following passages are quoted from his book:—

"Are cats more attached to places than to persons? . . . I am happy to find that the opinion of all cat lovers, nearly all cat breeders, and the large majority of people who keep a cat for utility, is that cats are as a rule more attached to their masters or owners than to their homes. . . . The popular fallacy that cats are fonder of places than persons first took its origin in the days, long gone by, when cats were kept for use only and never as pets; and it only obtains now among people who look upon pussy as a mere animated rat-trap. . . .

"'My own cat,' writes a lady correspondent, 'although greatly petted by its master, appears quite wretched whenever I go on a visit. After mewing piteously at my door for a day or two, he leaves the house, often remaining away for weeks; but his delight

at seeing me, the fond rush towards me, and his song of joy are very pretty.' . . . I know an instance of a cat that was very strongly attached to a boy. When this boy was sent to a distant school, pussy, after mourning for him several days, took to the woods and never returned."

In every city we often see poor, half-starved, gaunt, wild-looking cats that have been thrust out to care for themselves when their owners left the neighborhood or city. Many of these have been pets and loved companions in good homes.

Let every humane person consider the condition of these homeless cats, without shelter, liable to be stoned by cruel boys or hurt by dogs, suffering for want of food and water, and suffering too, far more than is generally supposed, from want of the companionship and affection to which they have been accustomed.

It does not seem possible that any one can be guilty of such deliberate cuelty, — to take into one's home and pet and care for an animal and then abandon it to starvation and misery!

If a good home cannot be provided it is far kinder to have the cat humanely disposed of, and in many places, a Humane Society will either attend to this if notified, or give directions as to the best method.

20.

"The Kitten and the Falling Leaves." - Wordsworth.

- 21. Music. "The Grey Kitten," page 68.
- 22. AN INCIDENT RELATED BY MISS LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

"Somewhere above Fitchburg, as we stopped for twenty minutes at a station, I amused myself by looking out of a window at a waterfall which came tumbling over the rocks, and spread into a wide pool that flowed up to the railway. Close by stood a cattle-train, and the mournful sounds that came from it touched my heart.

"Full in the hot sun stood the cars, and every crevice of room between the bars across the doorways was filled with pathetic noses, sniffing eagerly at the sultry gusts that blew by, with now and then a fresher breath from the pool that lay dimpling before them. How they must have suffered, in sight of water, with the cool dash of the fall tantalizing them, and not a drop to wet their poor parched mouths!

"The cattle lowed dismally, and the sheep tumbled one over the other, in their frantic attempts to reach the blessed air, bleating so plaintively the while, that I was tempted to get out and see what I could do for them. But the time was nearly up, and, while I hesitated, two little girls appeared, and did the kind deed better than I could have done it.

"I could not hear what they said, but as they worked away so heartily, their little tanned faces grew lovely to me, in spite of their old hats, their bare feet, and their shabby gowns. One pulled off her apron, spread it on the grass, and emptying upon it the berries from her pail, ran to the pool and returned with it dripping, to hold it up to the suffering sheep, who stretched their hot tongues gratefully to meet it, and lapped the precious water with an eagerness that made little barefoot's task a hard one.

"But to and fro she ran, never tired, though the small pail was so soon empty, and her friend meanwhile pulled great handfuls of clover and grass for the cows, and having no pail, filled her 'picking-dish' with water to throw on the poor dusty noses appealing to her through the bars. I wish I could have told those tender-hearted children how beautiful their compassion made that hot, noisy place, and what a sweet picture I took away with me of those two little sisters of charity."

23. EGRET PLUMES.

The Egret Plumes so universally worn on ladies' bonnets are taken from a bird called the Egret or Snowy Heron. These plumes grow on the birds during the breeding season when their extreme love for their young makes them an easy prey for the hunter, when they are shot down by thousands as they always nest in some secluded part of the forest.

Those who have heard them, say that the cries of the young birds are perfectly heartrending, as they are left to starve in the nests. Who can wear egret plumes after learning these facts? When women refuse to buy them, the birds will no longer be killed, as there will be no demand for them.

24. Music. "The Caged Bird's Lament," page 98; or "The Brown Thrush," page 104.

25.

THE FRIGHTENED BIRDS.

"Hush! hush!" said the little brown thrush,
To her mate on the nest in the alder-bush;
"Keep still! don't open your bill,
There's a boy coming bird-nesting over the hill.
Let go your wings out, so
That not an egg or the nest shall show.
Chee! chee! it seems to me
I'm as frightened as ever a bird can be.

"Then still, with a quivering bill,
They watched the boy out of sight o'er the hill,
Ah, then, in the branches again,
Their glad song rang over vale and glen.
Oh! oh! if that boy could know
How glad they were they saw him go,
Say, say do you think next day
He could possibly steal those eggs away?"—Anon.

26. VARIOUS NOTED MEN AND THEIR LOVE OF ANIMALS.

It would take a long time to tell of the happiness that is added to human lives by love for the lower creatures. No man can measure the happiness which came into the lives of such men as Sir Walter Scott and Sir Edwin Landseer through their love of dogs; or into the lives of Cardinal Wolsey and Cardinal Richelieu through their love of cats; or into the life of Daniel Webster from his love of cattle. Just before he died at Marshfield, when he found he was about to die, he requested that all his cattle should be driven to his window that he might see them for the last time; and as they came, one by one, to his window, he called each by name. Ernest von Vogelweide, the great lyric poet of the Middle Ages, so loved the birds that he left a large bequest to the monks of Wurtzburg on condition that they should feed the birds every day on the tomb-stone over his grave.

27. How Some Great Men Have Shown Kindness to Animals.

LINCOLN.

In the early pioneer days, when Abraham Lincoln was a practising attorney and "rode the circuit" as was the custom at that time, he made one of a party of horsemen, lawyers like himself, who were on their way one spring morning from one court town to another. Their course was across the prairies and through the timber; and as they passed by a little grove, where the birds were singing merrily, they noticed a little fledgeling which had fallen from the nest and was fluttering by the roadside. After they had ridden a short distance, Mr. Lincoln stopped and, wheeling his horse, said, "Wait for me a moment, I will soon rejoin you;" and as the party halted and watched him they saw Mr. Lincoln return to the place where the little bird lay helpless on the ground, saw him tenderly take it up and set it carefully on a limb near the nest. When he joined his companions, one of them laughingly said, "Why, Lincoln, what did you bother yourself and delay us for, with such a trifle as that?" The reply deserves to be remembered. "My friend," said Lincoln, "I can only say this, that I feel better for it." Is there not a world of suggestion in that rejoinder?

28. St. Francis of Assisi.

Amongst the many beautiful stories told of St. Francis of Assisi, none are more beautiful and striking than those concerning his love for, and tenderness towards, animals. How he loved the birds, and called them his sisters; how they used to come to him whilst he spoke to them and blessed them; how he saved a pigeon from the hands of a boy who was going to kill it—how he spoke of it as an emblem of innocence and purity, and made a nest for it and watched over it and its young ones; how he had pity on a poor wolf, and tamed it and caused it to follow him; and also how he thought of the fishes, and blessed them.

29. George Stephenson.

George Stephenson went one day into an upper room of his house and closed the window. Two or three days afterwards, however, he chanced to observe a bird flying against that same window, and beating against it with all its might, again and again, as if trying to break it. His sympathy and curiosity were aroused. What could the little thing want? He at once went to the room and opened the window and the bird flew straight to one particular spot where Stephenson saw a nest—that little bird's nest. The poor bird looked at it, took the sad story in at a glance, and fluttered down to the floor, broken hearted, almost dead.

Stephenson, drawing near to look, found the mother bird, and under it four tiny little ones — mother and young all apparently dead. He tenderly lifted the exhausted bird from the floor, the worm it had so long and bravely struggled to bring to its home and young still in its beak, and carefully tried to revive it; but all his efforts proved in vain. At that time the force of George Stephenson's mind was changing the face of the earth; yet he wept at the sight of this dead family and was deeply grieved because he himself had unconsciously been the cause of death.

30. Music. "Heimdall," page 22.

31. AGASSIZ.

The great Swiss-American Naturalist always taught his pupils to kill fish as soon as caught, by a blow on the back of the head, that they might not suffer before dying.

32. George H. Corliss.

When Mr. George H. Corliss, the famous engine builder of Providence, R. I., was building a foundry at the Corliss works, some blue birds took the opportunity to build in

some holes in the interior framework into which timbers (horizontal) were to go. The birds flew in and out — as bluebirds will—and went on with their housekeeping, until in the natural course of things the workmen would have evicted them to put the apertures to their intended use of receiving timbers. But Mr. Corliss interfered and showed how the particular aperture the birds were occupying could be left undisturbed until they were done with it, without any serious delay to the building. So the pair came and went in the midst of the noise of building and brought up their little family safely, and after they had flown away, and not until then, that particular part of the framework was completed.

At another time, Mr. Corliss was working on a contract with the city of Providence to supply a steam-pumping apparatus, power-house and all, at Sockonosset, and the time was short, and there were forfeitures nominated in the bond for every day beyond a specified date for its completion.

The power-house was to be upon virgin soil where were rocks and trees—little trees growing among rocks. In blasting and clearing the necessary place for the foundations of the building, a robin's nest was discovered in a little tree within the space where the upheavals were to be made. When Mr. Corliss knew this he had the work transferred to the other side of the square or parellelogram around which the digging and blasting was to go, saying that it was just as well to do the other side first.

But it proved that when the workmen had gotten clear around and back to the robin's tree, the young birds were still not quite ready to fly. This called for a new exercise of an inventor's power of adapting means to a worthy end. Looking at the little tree with its nest and little birds high in the branches he bade the men support the tree carefully while it was sawed through the trunk a little above the ground, and then carry it in an upright position to a safe distance and stick it into the ground with proper support.

The robin family continued to thrive after this novel house-moving and all flew away together after a few more days.

34. George Herbert.

George Herbert when dressed for a musical party in Salisbury, met on the road an overloaded and fallen horse. He at once proceded to help the carter unload and rescue the horse, departing with the injunction, that if he "loved himself he should be merciful to his beast." "For," said Herbert afterwards, if I be bound to pray for all in distress, I am sure that I am bound to practise what I pray for. I would not willingly pass one day of my life without comforting a sad soul or showing mercy."

Thus he left the poor man; and at his coming to his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder that Mr. George Herbert, who used to be so trim and clean, came into that company so soiled and discomposed; but he told them the occasion. And

OUTLINE OF BAND OF MERCY ENTERTAINMENT.

when one of the company told him "he had disparaged himself by so dirty an employment," his answer was: "That the thought of what he had done would prove music to him at midnight; and that the omission of it would have upbraided and made discord in his conscience, when so ever he should pass by that place."

34. Music. "Ring the Bells of Mercy," page 31.

35. "Beautiful lives are those that bless Silent rivers of happiness

Whose hidden fountains, but few may guess."—Coleridge.

36.

"Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart." - Thomas Hood.

37.

WHAT SOME GREAT MEN AND WOMEN HAVE SAID ABOUT KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

38. "The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his grown."—Shakespeare.

39. "I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility,) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm." — William Cowner.

"One lesson, Shepherd, let us two divide,
Taught both by what He shows, and what conceals,
Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."—William Wordsworth.

41.

"I can say I have never killed a bird. I would not crush the meanest insect that crawls upon the ground. They have the same right to life that I have, they receive it from the same Father, and I will not mar the works of God by wanton cruelty."

- William Ellery Channing.

42.

"The domestic animals are very silent about (the ill-treatment which they receive). They make little complaint. The shaved horse which is left standing uncovered in the icy blast until he quakes with bitter cold, but still stands unflinching; or the same hapless animal whose tail is bobbed so that every summer insect can sting him at will

OUTLINE OF BAND OF MERCY ENTERTAINMENT.

unharmed, but which neither kicks nor runs; the dog whose ears and tail are cut and clipped to please the fancy or further the plans of his human owner, and which is teased and whipped and outraged under the plea of training — would they necessarily dilate seductively to their comrades, still doubting and delaying in the forest, upon the chances and advantages of human intercourse. Do they not, indeed, appeal mutely to intelligent human beings to consider carefully whether civilized man is yet civilized enough to be intrusted with the happiness and training and fate of animals?"

— George William Curtis.

43.

"There is cruelty enough in my own country, but our gentle-women do not at present think of beautifying themselves with dead birds. God bless you and your humane work."—Pundida Ramabai.

44.

"I detect

More good than evil in humanity. Love lights more fires than hate extinguishes, And men grow better as the world grows old."

- Oliver Wendell Holmes.

45.

FORBEARANCE.

"Hast thou named all the birds without a gun? Loved the wood-rose and left it on the stalk? At rich men's tables eaten bread and pulse? Unarmed, faced danger with a heart of trust? And loved so well a high behavior, In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained, Nobility more nobly to repay? Oh! be my friend, and teach me to be thine!"

- Ralph Waldo Emerson.

- 46. Music. "True Freedom," page 144; or "He Liveth Long Who Liveth Well," page 31.
 - 47. Music. "Closing Hymn."

(BY A CLASS OF LITTLE CHILDREN.)

"He prayeth best who loveth best All things both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all."

- From Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

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OUTLINE OF BAND OF MERCY ENTERTAINMENT.

There are a number of poems by standard authors which could be used at such entertainments. The following are a few which are suggested:—

EDMUND SPENSER. The Butterfly.

ALEXANDER POPE. Instruction from Animated Nature.

WILLIAM COWPER. The Happiness of Animals.

ROBERT BURNS. To a Field Mouse; On Scaring Some Waterfowl.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. The Lost Traveller; To a Butterfly; To the Sky-lark; The Kitten and the Falling Leaves.

SIR WALTER SCOTT. The Wren.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY. To a Skylark; To a Young Ass.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. To a Young Ass; Selections from the Ancient Mariner.

JOHN KEATS. The Grasshopper.

ALFRED TENNYSON. A Sea Shell.

LEIGH HUNT. The Cricket and the Grasshopper.

JEAN INGELOW. The Nest.

MARY HOWITT. The Woodmouse; The Dog; Birds in Summer.

RENNELL RODD. In an East End Market.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. To the Humble Bee; Mountain and Squirrel.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. The Birds of Killingworth; The Bell of Atri.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. Red Riding Hood.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. To a Caged Lion; Sea Fowl; The Chambered Nautilus.

CELIA THAXTER. The Sandpiper; The Great Blue Heron.

BAYARD TAYLOR. To His Horse.

BIRD DAY.

The United States Department of Agriculture issued in July, 1896, a circular suggesting that a "Bird Day," "to be devoted to instructing the children in the value of our native birds and the best means of protecting them, might with propriety be added to the school calendar."

This circular, (copies of which may be obtained by addressing United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Biological Survey and asking for Circular No. 17,) contains a most valuable letter from J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, who gives good reasons for the establishment of "Bird Day" throughout the country. He says:—

"The cause of bird protection is one that appeals to the best side of our natures. Let us yield to the appeal. Let us have a Bird Day—a day set apart from all the other days of the year to tell the children about the birds. But we must not stop here. We should strive continually to develop and intensify the sentiment of bird protection, not alone for the sake of preserving the birds, but also for the sake of replacing as far as possible the barbaric impulses inherent in child nature by the nobler impulses and aspirations that should characterize advanced civilization."

Prof. C. A. Babcock, Superintendent of Schools, Oil City, Pa., originated "Bird Day" and first celebrated it in the schools under his charge in May, 1894. He says:—

"The preservation of the birds is not merely a matter of sentiment, or of education in that high and fine feeling, kindness to all living things. It has a utilitarian side of vast extent, as broad as our boundless fields and our orchards' sweep. The birds are necessary to us. Only by their means can the insects which injure, and if not checked, destroy vegetation, be kept within bounds. . . .

"What is most needed is knowledge of the birds themselves, their modes of life, their curious ways, and their relation to the scheme of things. To know a bird is to love him. Birds are beautiful and interesting objects of study, and make appeals to children that are responded to with delight.

"The general observance of a 'Bird Day' in our schools would probably do more to open thousands of young minds to the reception of bird lore than anything else that can be devised. The scattered interests of the children would thus be brought together, and fused into a large and compact enthusiasm, which would become the common property of all. Zeal in a genuine cause is more contagious than a bad habit."

BIRD DAY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BIRD DAY PROGRAM.

Open with songs and have frequent songs during the exercises.

Let teacher and children tell anecdotes about birds they have seen, and tell of feeding birds, etc.

Describe birds feeding their young, etc.

Essays should be written describing some of the insects injurious to fruit trees and the birds which feed upon them.

Tell what trees should be planted to attract the birds to our homes, and what trees should be planted to protect the fruit trees. For instance, it has been found that mulberry trees are preferred by some of the birds to the cultivated cherry, etc.

There should be recitations and readings from prose writers and poets on the subject of birds.

Superintendent Babcock says: — "Many of our schools close their exercises by a trip to the woods to listen to the vesper concert of our feathered brothers."

INTERESTING WAYS TO STUDY THE BIRDS.

The Journal of Education gives the following suggestions:

Put up boxes for martins, bluebirds, and wrens.

Fasten to the trees cups of bark containing seeds, grain, etc.; tin cups holding sugar, syrup, and water, and nail up bones in the trees near your house. Watch for results and keep a record of them. In one instance sparrows were observed carrying hard crusts of bread to a little pool of water formed in a dent in a tin roof, to soften before attempting to eat them.

An opera or field glass is a great aid in making observations. Note when the different birds arrive in the spring, making in this way a bird calendar. Notice also when the birds gather into flocks in the late summer or autumn, preparatory to taking their leave.

THE STUDY OF NATURE.

THE STUDY OF NATURE.

"All of you with children, and who have no need to count expense, or even if you have such need, take them somehow into the country among green grass and yellow wheat, among trees, by hills and streams, if you wish their highest education, that of the heart and the soul, to be accomplished.

"Therein shall they find a secret — a knowledge not to be written, not to be found in books. They shall know the sun and the wind, the running water, and the breast of the broad earth. Under the green spray, among the hazel boughs where the nightingale sings, they shall find a secret, a feeling, a sense that fills the heart with an emotion never to be forgotten. They will forget the books—they will never forget the grassy fields.

"If you wish your children to think deep things, to know the holiest emotions, take them to the woods and hills, and give them the freedom of the meadows."—Richard Jefferies.

"Instead of teaching our children the lesson of the infinite beauty and sacredness of natural life, we deliberately send them out into the wild places of Nature, as youthful marauders and murderers, and then wonder that they grow up brutal, stupid, and unfeeling. . . .

"They should be taught to cage and imprison no animal or bird, but to respect the freedom and self-development of all other sentient beings, even as they claim the like privilege for themselves. . . .

"Boys and girls should be early initiated into those habits of quiet, observant, and loving watchfulness, by which the true nature-lover, as distinguished from the collecting scientist, is always able to win the confidence of nature, to learn the secret of field and forest with far more penetrating eye. They should feed the wild birds that flock to the gardens in winter-time, and then in summer they would have the full enjoyment of their song."—Henry S. Salt.

"Do not place in the hands of your child such toys as whips, guns, and swords, but teach him rather that useless wars and cruelty are crimes. Lead him to take pleasure in feeding the birds rather than in robbing their nests. There is no surer way to teach the child to be unselfish and thoughtful for others than to make him considerate of the feelings of his pets.

THE STUDY OF NATURE.

"Give your boy an opera-glass and send him into the woods to study the patience, ingenuity, and industry of birds. Let him learn to distinguish the song of one bird from another. Arouse his curiosity as to their habits, and give him the innocent delight that the study of Natural History is sure to bring into his life. Teach him that it is cowardly to torture helpless birds. Let him learn of their value as insect eaters, and show him that we need a great many more birds in our woods and near our homes than we now have. Take away the air-gun, and insist that the coming generation shall realize the sin of cruelty and the bad tendency of any act that gives the question of life or death into irresponsible hands.

"Teach your child to love the woods and the fields, the flowers and the birds, and to call his horse and his dog his friends, and you have added to his capacity for happiness a thousand fold."

"The phenomena of free and happy life is a wonderful and beautiful study, and no lessons so effectively foster all that is good and noble in the human heart. In connection with this, teach Kindness, Justice, and Mercy to all living creatures and you form a character approaching to the perfect man and woman."— C. Fairchild Allen.

"Knowledge never learned of schools Of the wild bee's morning chase, Of the wild-flowers' time and place, Flight of fowl and habitude Of the tenants of the wood; How the tortoise bears his shell; How the woodchuck digs his cell And the ground-mole makes his well;

How the robin feeds her young; How the oriole's nest is hung;

Of the black wasp's cunning way, Mason of his walls of clay, And the architectural plans Of grey hornet artisans!"—Whittier.

"There is a slight rustle among the bushes and the fern upon the mound. It is a rabbit who has peeped forth into the sunshine. His eye open wide with wonder at the sight of us; his nostrils work nervously as he watches us narrowly. But in a little while the silence and stillness reassure him; he nibbles in a desultory way at the stray grasses on the mound, and finally ventures out into the meadow almost within reach of the hand. It is so easy to make the acquaintance—to make friends with the children of Nature. From the tiniest insect upward they are so ready to dwell in sympathy with us—only be tender, quiet, considerate, in a word, gentlemanly, towards them and they will freely wander around.

"What wonderful patience the creatures called 'lower' exhibit! Watch this small red ant traveling among the grass-blades. To it they are as high as the crab-trees to us,

THE STUDY OF NATURE.

and they are entangled and matted together as a forest overthrown by a tornado. The insect slowly overcomes all the difficulties of its route — now climbing over the creeping roots of the buttercups, now struggling under a fallen leaf, now getting up a bennet, up and down, making one inch forwards for three vertically, but never pausing, always onwards at racing speed. . . .

"Full of love and sympathy for this feeble ant climbing over grass and leaf, for yonder nightingale pouring forth its song, feeling a community with the finches, with bird, with plant, with animal, and reverently studying all these and more — how is it possible for the heart while thus wrapped up to conceive the desire of crime? Forever anxious and laboring for perfection, shall the soul, convinced of the divinity of its work, halt and turn aside to fall into imperfection?"—Richard Jefferies.

The heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege, Through all the years of this our life, to lead From joy to joy: for she can so inform The mind that is within us, so impress With quietness and beauty, and so feed With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues, Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men, Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all The dreary intercourse of daily life, Shall e'er prevail against us or disturb Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold Is full of blessings." — Wordsworth.

"No longer now the winged inhabitants

That in the woods their sweet lives sing away,

Flee from the form of man, but gather round,

And prune their feathers on the hands

Which little children stretch in friendly sport

Towards these dreadless partners of their play.

All things are void of terror; man has lost

His terrible prerogative, and stands

An equal amidst equals—happiness

And science dawn, though late, upon the earth."

— Extract from Shelley's "Queen Mab."

MUSIC IN NATURE.

MUSIC IN NATURE.

"The song of nature is forever, Her joyous voices falter never; On hill and valley, near and far, Attendant her musicians are.

From waterbrook or forest tree For aye comes gentle melody; The very air is music blent, A universal instrument."

"The very mice sing; the toads too; and the frogs make 'music on the waters.' The summer grass about our feet is alive with little musicians. . . The little bird-songs are melodies, containing something of all we know of melody, and this in most exquisite forms. . . .

"They (the birds) are Nature's finest artists, whose lives and works are above the earth. They have not learned of us; it is our delight to learn of them. Myriads of these beautiful creatures, journeying thousands of miles over oceans and continents, much of the way by night—to avoid murderers!—return,unfailing as the spring, prompt even to the day and hour, to build their cunning nests and rear their young in our orchards and door-yards, to delight us with their beauty and grace of movement, and above, far above all, to pour over the world the glory of their song. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

"Be the scientific solution what it may, whether or not

"'Tis love creates their melody, and all This waste of music is the voice of love."

we know that music is pleasurable to man, and its continuous presence throughout the animal kingdom indicates that it is pleasurable also to the beings beneath him. Why should not the subtile power of music extend from man down to the smallest creature? The author of Job and Shakespeare record its effect on the horse, and similar testimony is to be met with in all literatures ancient and modern."

All the above is quoted from "Wood Notes Wild" by Simeon Pease Cheney, edited by John Vance Cheney. Lee and Shepard, Publishers.

MUSIC IN NATURE.

"God of the Granite and the Rose!
Soul of the Sparrow and the Bee!
The mighty tide of Being flows
Through countless channels, Lord, from Thee.
It leaps to life in grass and flowers,
Through every grade of being runs,
Till from Creation's radiant towers
It's glory flames in stars and suns."— Elizabeth Doten.

"Consider the marvellous life of a bird and the manner of its whole existence. . . Consider the powers of that little mind of which the inner light flashes from the round bright eye; the skill in building its home, in finding its food, in protecting its mate, in serving its offspring, in preserving its own existence, surrounded as it is on all sides by the most rapacious enemies. . . .

"When left alone it is such a lovely little life—cradled amongst the hawthorn buds, searching for aphidæ amongst apple blossoms, drinking dew from the cup of a lily; awake when the grey light breaks in the east, throned on the topmost branch of a tree, swinging with it in the sunshine, flying from it through the air; then the friendly quarrel with a neighbor overa worm or a berry; the joy of bearing grass-seed to his mate where she sits low down amongst the docks and daisies; the triumph of singing the praise of sunshine or of moonlight; the merry, busy, useful days; the peaceful sleep, steeped in the scent of the closed flowers, with head under one wing and the leaves forming a green roof above."— Ouida.

"O birds, your perfect virtues bring,
Your song, your forms, your rhythmic flight,
Your manners for the heart's delight,
Nestle in hedge, or barn, or roof,
Here weave your chamber weather-proof.
Forgive our harms, and condescend
To man, as to a lubber friend,
And, generous, teach his awkward race
Courage and probity and grace."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

THE SUMMER POOL.

"There is a singing in the summer air, The blue and brown moths flutter o'er the grass, The stubble bird is creaking in the wheat, And, perched upon the honeysuckle hedge,

MUSIC IN NATURE.

Pipes the green linnet. Oh! the golden world—
The star of life on every blade of grass,
The motion and joy on every bough.
The glad feast everywhere, for things that love
The sunshine, and for things that love the shade."—Buchanan.

"I have watched birds at their singing under many and widely differing circumstances, and I am sure that they express joyous anticipation, present content, and pleasant recollection, each as the mood moves, and all with equal ease."—M. Thompson.

"The act of singing is evidently a pleasurable one; and it probably serves as an outlet for superabundant nervous energy and excitement, just as dancing, singing, and field sports do with us."—A. R. Wallace.

"The bird upon the tree utters the meaning of the wind—a voice of the grass and wildflower, words of the green leaf; they speak through that slender tone. Sweetness of dew and rifts of sunshine, the dark hawthorn touched with breadths of open bud, the odor of the air, the color of the daffodil—all that is delicious and beloved of spring-time are expressed in his song."—Richard Jefferies.

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"The Music of Nature," W. GARDINER.



Musical Notes of Birds and Animals.













This way would I also sing,
My dear little hillside neighbor!

A tender carol of peace to bring
To the sunburnt fields of labor

Is better than making a loud ado;
Trill on, amid clover and yarrow!

There's a heart-beat echoing for you,
And blessing you, blithe little sparrow!

LUCY LARCOM.

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